Vol. XLIX .. No. 15,843

VETO OF THE SAXTON BILL. and for whom he does not intend to vote-and impose upon the birden of erasing all such names under penalty of the DISABLED CITY OF PARIS. ALL SENTENCED TO PRISON.

GOVERNOR HILL KILLS ANOTHER YEAR'S WORK FOR BALLOT REFORM.

OLD OBJECTIONS REHASHED-ONLY ONE NEW

POINT TO URGE AGAINST THE MEASURE-MR. FASSETT EXPLODES A BOMB

IN THE DEMOCRATIC CAMP.

Albany, March 31.-Governor Hill to-night added one more to the list of grievances the people have against him by sending to the Senate his expected veto of the Saxton Ballot-Reform | tion was adopted and was so defined by statute. The ten days allowed him for consideration his proposition for a reference to the Court of was referred, reached a decision only at a late hour to-night. The Governor must, theree, have resolved on a veto several days ago,

There was a comparatively light house when the Governor's private secretary appeared at the bar | Senate with the formidable document tied with blue ribbons in his hand, but its reading the elective franchise and discriminate against the individwas followed with profound attention by those who recognized it as one of the eleverest and most characteristic, while one of the most hypo- ballot, foisted upon them against their willcritical, State papers ever read upon that floor. audibly at the demagogic allusion to the impending danger of anarchy, and Mr. Cantor himself failed to keep a straight face when the Peck-snifflan exhortation not to outrage the Southern negroes by a reformed ballot was declaimed in or contemplated by the Constitution. It was demonstrated failed to keep a straight face when the Peckmeasured tones by Clerk Kenyon. The fareical argument as to the compulsory disclosure of votes excited more than one explosion of laughter, and the same is true of the absurd quibble that the illiterate voter's oath that he is "wholly" unable to read could not conscientiously be taken by a German who could read his native language, but

But most preposterous of all was the cool assertion that "no lawyer of standing" would affirm the constitutionality of the bill, when at the very moment it was read Senators had before them copies of a memorial signed by Wheeler H. Peckham, Julien T. Davies and Louis F. Post, as a committee of the New-York Pallot-Reform League. from the Court of Appeals. Moreover, the report of the Judiciary Committee, subsequently agreed on, which virtually affirmed the constitu-

The message took half an hour to read. It was attentively listened to by Senator Saxton, and as soon as the clerk had finished he rose

Here Mr. Cantor, the Democratic leader, broke in with the objection that there was no question before the House.

'I suppose the question," said Mr. Saxton, sharply, " is whether this bill shall become a law. notwithstanding the Governor's message

"I so understand it," said the Licutenant-Gov-

Mr. Saxton continued as follows:

On Mr. Saxton's motion the bill, with the ac-

. . . It is not intended in this communication to repeat, et any length the arguments heretofore presented upon this subject. A brief reference to them must suffice. I am opposed to the exclusively official ballot provided for in this bill. By the term "exclusively official ballot" is

THE GOVERNOR'S FUTILE TRICK. every party, faction or combination are required to be printed together thereon, which is printed solely by the State, and is obtainable at the poils a few moments before voting, and nowhere else and at no other time, which it is compulsory upon the voter to use and any other than which he is prohibited from voting. I believe that every voter should have the right to prepare his ballot at his own home of wherever he pleases, and to bring it with him to the Bolls and vote it in secret. I done the constitutional polls and vote it in secret. I deny the constitutional right of the Legislature to compel an elector to accept a ballot containing the names of candidates other than his ewn-candidates in whose nomination he has had no part

The Constitution guarantees to the people a continu-ance of the right to vote "by ballot," which they enjoyed at the time of its adoption. (Art. 2, sec. 5.)

The kind of ballot proposed by this bill is not the kind of ballot then in use, nor that which the Constitution conemplated. In fact, the species of conglomerated ballot ow sought to be adopted has only been invented a few years, and was wholly unknown when our present Con-

those only for whom an elector intends to vote, and s the ballot which was in existence when our Constitu bill. The ten days allowed him for consideration of the measure do not expire until Wednesday, and the Senate Judiciary Committee, to which allow to prepare his own written or printed ballot, and to so that the humbug of his request for a judicial | tial characteristics of a ballot as it existed when the Con-

a hallet of their own containing their own candidates, but The Governor's henchmen themselves tittered names of their candidates printed, and thus obtain for them

official build upon which is printed the names of the divers sets of candidates, is smalle to designate his choice the state. The proposition, if it he a correct onestrikes at the principle of minurity representation.

It is a principle which has always been recognized
and followed out, from the time of the formation of
this knoverment. At all events, the courts of the
state have up to this time never decided against it.

If that he true, according to tooverner lith, there are
many officers in every fown and country win are holding office in violation of the Constitution. The country of two Justices of Sessions, one of the electron
of two Justices of Sessions, one of the centre
of two Justices of Sessions, one of the centre
of two Justices of Sessions, one of the centre
of two Justices of Sessions, one of the centre
of two Justices of Sessions, one of the centre
of a cover of the centre
of the city of Albary provides that two School
Commissioners shall be voted for by one perty and two
by another. There are similar cases all over the
state. A Board of Albertania cases all over the
state. A Board of Albertania cases all over the
state. A Board of Albertania cases all over
the state. A Board of Albertania cases all over
the state. A Board of Albertania cases all over
the principle called in from the time of the adoption
of the system in New York.

Mr. Saxton--That may be, but I never have the
poone have providen. It states the the departs of the city of the object of the city of the city of the
the principle called in those that the repeal of the system in New York.

Mr. Saxton--That may be, but I never have the
poone layer provident, a measure the
poone layer provident, a measure of the adoption
of the covering of the city of the city of the
the principle called of the city of the desire of the
poone layer provident, a measure of the adoption
of the city of the city of the city of the
the principle called on the selection of nonmissioners, two of them to be voted for by one
party and two by mot

On Mr. Saxton's motion the bill, with the accompanying message, was hid on the table. The motion was also tabled, so that the matter may be taken up at any time.

Immediately after this action had been taken the Saxton that the matter may be taken up at any time.

Immediately after this action had been taken the Saxton that the word of the saxton that the total content of the taken the Saxton to receive new bills. Mr. Fassett immediately proutned consternation in the Democratic camp by offering a bill for the submission to electors of the State, at the general election in November, the proposition that all ballots yoted at public elections shall be printed at the public expense and be distributed to the electors by sworm public officials only at the polling-pilled contents that the votes on the proposition in the same manner as the distributed to the governor, and the by the Board of State Can.

Fellowing is an abstract of Governor Hill's vote because the same of the proposition of the fails of the proposition of the proposition of the fails of the fails of the proposition of the fails of the proposition of the proposition of the fails of the proposition of the fails of th

sages, as well as in two special veto messages of similar chief object sought by such legislation. I believe in the majority, of the Legislature is familiar with them. The majority, when it regard this body is the control of the co hen it passed this bill in its present shape, well knew at it would not and could not consistently be approved. Is to distranchise a single honest voter, no matter how

Albany, March 31 (Special).-The Senate to night after diciary Senate had adjourned and considered Gov ernor Hill's message recommending that the Legislature should ask the opinion of the Court of Appeals as to the constitutionality of the Saxton (Continued on Fifth Page.)

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1890.—TWELVE PAGES.

A FEAR THAT IT MAY BE NECESSARY TO BEACH HER.

MORE PUMPS PUT ON BOARD, BUT THE WATER AS DEEP AS EVER-DIVERS STILL LOOKING FOR THE LEAK.

Queenstown, March 31.-The stern of the steamer City of Paris is deeply sunk, and her bows are high out of the water. A number of steam pumps are at work on the steamer, but they are hardly gaining on the water which is flowing into her.

There has been no increase in the water in the City of Paris since yesterday. It is believed that the bottom of the steamer is not injured, and that the water which covered both engines probably washed through the ordinary inlet and outlet pipes leading through the engine room. These pipes, with their valves and all their attachments were destroyed by the breaking of the machinery and a free rush of water into the steamer was

succeed in lessening the leak.

James Thompson, a member of the firm which built the City of Paris, has gone to Queenstown to inspect the disabled steamer.

THE STATEMENT OF THE AGENTS.

WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT THE ACCIDENT TO THE

THE CZAR'S TROUBLESOME SUBJECTS.

LABOR TROUBLES IN EUROPE. London, March 31. The strike of the dockmen at Plymouth has ended. The employers have arred to pay the wages demanded by the union.

by the lensity elected on different tickets and are to belong to different political parties. If that foundation is undermaned the whole structure falls.

There has never been any serious doubt among thoughtful jurists in regard to the unconstitutionality of each of the three measures upon this subject presented to use for my action. No lawyer in the State, of any considerable an opinion affirming their constitutionality. From a legal point of view, they have been wholly undefended and underly indefensible.

The Governor, after describing what he thinks a bailed reform measure ought to be, Says:

It will be observed that the principal reasons presented been for the withholding of my approval of this measure are based upon constitutional objections. It should be inferred from this that the measure is otherwise and based upon constitutional objections. It should be inferred from this that the measure is otherwise are based upon constitutional objections. It should be inferred from this that the measure is otherwise to read the inferred from this that the measure is otherwise to read the inferred from this that the measure is otherwise to read the inferred from this that the measure is otherwise to read the inferred from this that the measure is otherwise to read the inferred from this that the measure is otherwise to read the inferred from this that the measure is otherwise to read the inferred from this that the measure is otherwise to read the inferred from this that the measure is otherwise to read the inferred from this that the measure is otherwise.

Fine the adversal out the very second that the principal reasons presented to the contained in previous and the inferred from the measure is otherwise.

Fine the many decision of the exclusive in the measure is otherwise to the contained in previous and the inferred from this that the measure is otherwise.

Fine the many decision of the exclusive in the measure is otherwise to the contained in t

A PRINCE AND PRINCESS BETROTHED. herlin, March 31.—It is understood that the beforthal will soon be announced of Princess Victoria, sister of Emperor William, to Prince Albert of Saxe Altenburg. Prince Albert is a widower.

THE MURDERER KEMMLER RESENTENCED. Buffalo, March 31.-William Kemmler, the convicted nurderer, was brought here to-day from Auburn Prison by Warden Durston and two deputies for resentence under the decision of the Court of Appeals n his case declaring the new El cirical Execution in his case declaring the new Errora Rac law constitutional. He was brought into the Court of Oyer and Terminer at 2 p. m. and resentenced by Judge Childs to die by electricity at Auburn Prison within the week beginning April 28. Keminder manifested no emotion. The day and hour of the execution under the new law are left to the warden of the prison. Keminder was taken back to Auburn this

BARRETT.

THE EX-SHERIFF IS FINED \$500 AND MUST BE CONFINED IN JAIL FOR TWO MONTHS-

IS NOT SPARED - A

The three principals convicted of conspiracy in liverce from her husband, who was then Sherif of this county, were sentenced by Judge Barrett vesterday morning. All were fined the full term of two months, Joseph Meeks, the willing for thirty days, and "Will" Flack, the son, to the striped uniform, hard labor and prison on Blackwell's Island for a term of four months

STAY OBTAINED.

fine imposed in addition to the imprisonment. Choate was the only one who was taken imme liately to the jail. The lawyers for the two from Judge Van Brant, of the Supreme Court, not hurt tobacco in hogsheads as rain does," pending an argument for a new trial, which will

Dilworth Choate, the eavesdropping reporter, will

or the paper which employed him to commit the

contempt of court will pay the city \$250, the

in \$7,500 bail each. The Over and Terminer courtroom has seldom held so many well known men or so many men anknown as crowded into it to hear Judge Bir- reach 150. While the destruction of property those convicted of the conspiracy and to see what punishment would be meted out to the caves-

motion for a new trust for the three conspirators. He had his decision on this subject prepared also. It was a strong and an able document, nearly one-third longer than the one he had just read. He demed the motion for a new trial on two grounds: that the verticit was not in any way influenced by the presence of the reporter in the jury-room, and that, if the defendants believed that that incident, either in fact tended to prepatice or in law did prejudice their substantial rights, they should not have speculated apon the chance of an acquittal, but should, at the proper time, and when fully advised of the facts, have insisted upon the discharge of the jury.

The reporter's stenographic notes were taken from him and given to the carri. He was asked to promise not to publish them, but he refused to promise not to publish them, but he refused. The defendants in person and their counsel took part in that investigation, and no objection was made. The point mised is that some of the jurors might have been influenced by the fact that Cheate was a newspaper man, and that those that Cheate was a newspaper man, and the left of the light of the light of the point raised acquiretion would be held.

made. The point mised is that some of the jurors might have been influenced by the fact that Cheate was a newspaper man, and that these who argued against a conviction would be held up before the public. There was no reason to beheve that any juror was balliagned. On the centrary, they had all submitted affidavits that the verifiet had already been a reed upon, and when the reporter was discovered they were vaiting the definition of a peint of law. The arguments and discussions of the jury-room were redion kept secret anyway, for the secrets of the jurors were generally wrested from them by the astine reporters of the press.

Ex-Judge Russell objected to what he thought was an accusation that the lawyers for the defence speculated on the chance of an acquittal. He also said that the finding of the reporter came upon them so suddenly that no one knew what to do.

Colonel Fellows here moved that the judgment of the court be given. Ex-Judge Russell obtained permission from Judge Barrett to say a few words for the prisoners. He said that no one of the inters believed that the divorce was obtained without Mrs. Flack's knowledge and consent. If they had they would not have concurred in the strong recommendation for elemency. Mr. Flack had already been punished enough. The deed transferring the house to Mrs. Flack had already been punished enough. The deed transferring the house to Mrs. Flack had already been punished enough. The deed transferring the house to Mrs. Flack had already been punished enough. The deed transferring the house to Mrs. Flack had already been punished enough. The deed transferring the house to Mrs. Flack had already been signed, and if Flack was sent to prison his aged mother and sisters whom he was sunporting would be sent into the street. "Will" Flack, he said, only antedated a letter at Judge Monell's request to satisfy "Ben" Wright. His appeal was Continued on Third Page.

RELIEF IN LOUISVILLE.

SYSTEMATIC MEASURES TAKEN BY THE THE FLACK CONSPIRATORS FACE JUDGE COMMITTEE.

> A DISMAL STORM ADDS TO THE MISERY OF THOSE WHOSE HOMES WERE DESTROYED -THE DEVASTATION IN OTHER

> PARTS OF KENTUCKY. Louisville, March 31 .- With four inches of heavy now, which has slowly melted during the day, the situation in the tornado-stricken district has been gloomy indeed. Night settled down dismally upon the wrecked homes. Scores of families are sheltered only by hasty structures of boards or canvas, and they are wet and cold. Thanks to the generous and intelligently conducted relief there is plenty of food, and hunger is not now among the miseries.

In the residence portion of the desolated distriet the snow has greatly retarded repairs. Tonight few of the houses, even those least damaged. are habitable. Many household goods have been exposed to the weather, and proportionately to the or even the tobacco warehouse-men. The latter have all succeeded in getting most of their property under shelter of some sort. In Main-st. dgns have been put up in many partly wrecked stores that orders will be filled as usual and busi-

"What damage has the snow done?" a tobacco warehouseman was asked.

'None to speak of," he replied, "Snow does Mayor Jacob said: "We have now recovered

be made on Friday morning. They were liberated all the bodies of those who were killed by the of those who were killed outright and those who will die from wounds sustained thereby will not was heavy, still the greatest suffering will fall living in their modest homes that had been created General Daniel E. Siekles, the new Sheriff, by years of toil. In my judgment, \$500,000 will go far toward making whole the losses of these some do, that the fruits of a litetime of labor

the trade in the untouched portion of the city has been so active that the clearings of the day show nearly the usual increase over the total of a year

"The" Edelman, Russian Jews, are locked up in

The relief fund approximates \$110,000. The

NEW BREAKS IN THE LEVEES.

about midnight at Austin, Miss., and at 7 o'clock this morating it had widened to 300 feet. There is at its greatest height It three feet. The telephone wires are all down

NEW YORKERS MAY AID THE SUFFERERS.

Mayor Grant received the following response yes-terday to his telegram of Saturday to the Mayor of Louisville:

Lonisville:
on behalf of the citizens of Lonisville, I thank you must gratefully for your highly sympathetic telegram, while I am not soliciting assistance, money could be used to great advantage. I refer you to Drexel, Morgan & Co., the Hon. B.H. Bristow and Logan Murray, esq., as to myself.
CHARLES D. JACOBS, Mayor.

subscriptions for the safferers may be sent to the Mayor's office and they will be promptly forwarded from the free list to the dutiable list, The

THE AMENDED TARIFF BILL

PRICE THREE CENTS.

FINAL REVISION AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

THE MINORITY TO OFFER THE " DARK LANTERN"

BILL, WITH MODIFICATIONS, AS A SUBSTI

TUTE - VARIATIONS OF THE NEW

MEASURE FROM THE "SENATE

SUBSTITUTE."

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, March 31 .- The Ways and Means Committee to-day held a special meeting to consider the last revision of the revenue bill which, it is expected, will be submitted to the House next week without many important changes of modifications. It is the understanding that the minority of the committee will content themselves by offering the "Dark Lantern" bill, with some modifications, as a substitute, and that the time which is to intervene between now and the reporting of the bill will be devoted by the majority to the preparation of a report, and by the minority

Since the publication, in The Tribune of March 21, of the tariff provisions of the bill as it then stood, it has undergone some important changes and modifications which, it is estimated, will abate by some \$1,000,000 the reduction of revenue, estimated at that time to amount to about \$60,000,000. Of the reduction by the bill as it now stands, \$15,000,000 will be chargeable t customs duties, and \$11,000,000 to Internal

to formulating its views in opposition to the

In the last ten days so many erroneous, misleading and contradictory statements respecting the later changes and modifications of the bill have been published as to excite alarm and distails of the measure. The country long ago learned to respect and trust the Republican party because of its courage; its fair, frank and ope that the majority of a Republican Ways and Means

The present Committee on Ways and Means has dealt openly with the country from the day of its organization. It began its work by inviting a full and free expression of the views of everybody who had views or suggestions to manufacturer alone, but the farmer, the woolgrower, the discoverer or founder of the new or small industries, the wage-earner-all these an many more, including the fluent Free-Trader, who sions relating to the cost of production, rates of wages, and a variety of other matter pertinent to the case. Even after the formal hearings were closed, the doors of the committee-room were not barred against any man, or woman either, who had a new fact to state, a new argument or

a suggestion to submit. Upon such a basis the bill has been framed. The committee-the majority of it, at least-has teiled with conspicuous zeal and industry, and in a spirit of fidelity and patriotism, to frame a measure which, while it should reduce the revenues, would defend the system of protection to American industries against the sly and treachto be there. Board of Trade today received subscriptions erous, as well as the open, attacks of its enemies ounting to \$17,000, while numerous cheeks have and protect the great body of the people, so far tempt of court. Judge Barrett heid that the court consisted of all the various branches which make up a court, and was not conflued to the personality of the judge. In other words, he said the court was the totality of the constituent parts which make up a court. When the

serious dicture count was the tabulity of the constitution of tables continuited in a part of the count, and not in the immediate presence of the count, and not in the immediate presence of the count, and not in the immediate presence of the count, and not in the immediate presence of the count, and not in the immediate presence of the count, and not in the immediate presence of the count, and not in the immediate presence of the count, and not in the immediate presence of the count, and not in the immediate presence of the count, and not in the immediate presence of the count, and not in the immediate presence of the count, and not in the immediate presence of the count, and not in the count of th

is as dismal a failure as he is when he plays the ONTINUOUS RAINS INCREASE THE MISSISSIPPI role of political economist. People heard all about that "disaffection" peading the report of the Committee on Rules, some time ago; and Monophis. John. Marca Se After a fall of four-tenths of an inch, the river is again rising here. Rain has falled in terronis since last night and all the small streams are running full. It now seems probable that all the low lands below Releva, not including Mr. Carlisle and his "ex-Premier," already inundated, will be overflowed within the next | Colonel Mills, gathered a group of more or less A break in the levee of about fifty feet occurred and because "coach" the level about them,

"The Democratic members of the committee no possible way to close the gap, and as the levee is dislike the bill in general and detail." Well, that break may increase to an unlia ited extent. A dis patch to "The Appeal" from Greenville, Miss., says: friends, at least many of them, are disappointed with the "The Appeal" from Greenville, Miss., says.

"The protection leves north of the city gave way at noon, and the waters poured in upon the city, which since its existence has been above the level of the Missing the confident predictions that the majority never is would dare to propose a reduction of revenue estimated by engineers that a large portion that, in fact, it was "only playing make a revof the city will not be flooded, and that the greatest come bill"—that same majority has calmly pro-height the water will reach in the lower parts will posed, and to-night makes public its intention, to bring in and pass a revenue bill. Of course Messrs. Carlisle, Mills and Company will at once, and all together, declare that the bill is a sham because it does not cut into the revenues thrice as deeply. As stated in these dispatches before the preparation of the bill was actually begun, it follows substantially the lines laid down by the Senate in its substitute for the Mills bill, not only in respect to the adoption of specific duties generally where ad valorem rates are now imposed, but also in the rates themselves.

Of course there are some exceptions, as, for example, in the sugar schedule, where the rates have been changed from specific to ad valorem. Another important variation is in the trans fer of hides, other than wool-bearing sheepskins